Amusements To-Day.

Fewers Theatre-C my Pastor's Opera House Union Square Theatre Vokes Friedly. Wallock's Theatre-Lydia Thompson Troops.

for President :

THE HORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE,

HORACE GREELEY.

PHINTER.

The Man who Never Lived an Idle, Useless. or Dishonest Day.

The Situation in North Carolina.

Public attention has been directed in an anusual degree to the political contest in North Carolina, not only because that State the first to hold a general election after the nominations for President, but also for the reason that the Administration is using extraordinary measures to influence the result, although the August election is for

State officers and Congressmen alone. Under the operation of the reconstruction measures North Carolina fell into the hands of unscrupulous plunderers of the most rapacious type. These consisted of rarpet-baggers like Abbott, scalawags like Holden, and negroes who became the ready tools of their unprincipled leaders. These men entered upon a career of robbery of the most shameless character, and as a result of their rascally operations the State is now burdened with a public debt amounting, with accumulated interest, to forty millions of dollars. The interest on this at six per cent, amounts to \$2,400,000 annually. The amount of money used by the Grantites for the expenses of the State Government, charitable institutions, and the like, is about \$500,000 a year, while the county expenses amount to \$500,000 more. In addition to all this the people of North Carolina pay in internal revenue taxes to the United States Government \$2,500,000 annually, making the total taxation of the State \$6,300,000 in a single year. The total assessed value of property in the State is but one hundred and twenty millions, from which a revenue variously estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 i derived, not enough to pay the taxation

imposed under GRANT rule. For two years past the Conservatives have held the Legislature and reduced the legislative expenses from \$435,000 to \$199,000. of topped off many useless expenditures. But they have hall no power to relieve the people from the enormous debt imposed pon them by the Grant'tes, although they have been able to stop the plundering operations of the thieves at Raleigh, and prevent them from further increasing the ebt. The barefaced character of the robbery carried on by Grant's supporters in orth Carolina is illustrated by a single fact which no advocate of Grantish will dare to deny. From the pro ceeds of bonds voted by the Legislature for public works to the amount of \$20,000,000, of which \$16,000,000 is now re-Raleigh, less than fifty-thousand dollar were applied for the improvements con templated—the remainder of this enormous sum was stolen. The members of the Legislature which undertook to add \$26. 600,000 to the debt of the State paid in the aggregate taxes amounting to about \$800 educational fund of \$160,000 belonging to the State, and in short went for money wherever they could find it. As the result of their work the people are burdened with taxation such as is unknown outside of American reconstructed States, and the

young men of the State, utterly discour-

aged by the aspect of affairs, are leaving

by thousands to seek homes elsewhere. And now the point which it is most important to distinctly understand, in order to appreciate the significance of the interference of the Administration in the com ing election, is that the public funds and all the influence of the Government are being used to fasten on the people of North Carolina once more the same villainous ring of plunderers who have already brought that State to bankruptey. CALD-WELL, the GRANT candidate for Governor is the present incumbent of that office and an unserupulous accomplice of the Ring. The most prominent and influential leaders of the Grant party in North Caro lina are men who have participated in the spoliation of the State. Gen. Abbott, the principal manager of the campaign, when in the State Legislature received \$25,000 for his votes. Jim Harris, a colored politi cian who presided over the State Convention which nominated Caldwell, received \$7.500 while in the Legislature for assisting in railroad frauds. This is the man who in the Philadelphia Convention made a speech in which he said that the negroes were igno rant, but their instinct told them where their interests lay. Another shining light among the Grantites is a Gen. Estes, a defaulting internal revenue officer who received \$22,000 of the State money which had been raised for public improvements. And so the list runs. From the first GRANT has been thoroughly identified with the faction which has so mercilessly plundered the State; and when Holder was impeach ed and removed from the office of Gover nor for corruption, the President manifested his sympathy for the man, and hi approval of his course, by tendering him a diplomatic appointment. As this is well understood in North Carolina, it becomes evident that the intelligent and respecable voters of the State must, as a matte of course, oppose Grant's redlection Hence the necessity for his anew joining forces with the carpet-baggers at this time in an earnest effort to capture the Stat Government for their mutual benefit.

North Carolina cannot be carried for GRANT Cither in August or November except by fraud and violence, and this is perfectly comprehented by the agents of the Administration. Secretary BOUTWELL has publicly said that in this canvass the Administration intend to use all the means and appliances known to political warfare. advices from North Carolina confit a this declaration of the Secretary, Already the work of colonizing negroes to an Fouth Carolina and elsewhere to vote to at mouth has begun. They are coming in argenumbers by way of the Wilmington and Piorence Radicoad in the east, and by the Charlotte and Salisbury Railroad in the

w st. Arrived in North Carolina, they are

who are ready to swear that they are entitled to vote, and in August they will vote. It is easy to detect white men who attempt to vote illegally, but almost impossible to prevent the blacks from voting wherever they may happen to be. It is al o probable, we learn, that several thousand votes will be cast by colored minor. who will swear that they are of age. It is almost impessible to establish a negro's age in the South, and voting under age is very common there. No colored voter is permitted to vote against the GRANT can didates without falling under the discipline of the Loyal Leagues, and the manner in which they manifest their displeasure is explained in the frequent reports of outrages which reach us from North Carolina in which GREELEY colored men are the sufferers. Probably no colored voters to speak of will dare to vote against the GRANT candidates in August; but a good many may refrain from voting altogether. Money is being used freely by the GRANT managers in all parts of the State, with what effect time will tell. Another means for influencing votes, from which great results are expected, is to appoint large numbers of special deputy sheriffs, who are to be furnished with warrants, signed in blank, to

GRANT voters. Notwithstanding the extraordinary methods resorted to by the National Administration to control this election, the anti-Grant party there are confident of success, and persons with good opportunities for judging of popular sentiment write us that unless the Grantites import more than 10,000 illegal votes they will certainly be beaten. This may be so, but such a result cannot be counted on as a certainty But one thing is inevitable. The shameful, scandalous means used by GRANT's managers to carry the State will do the great Gift-Taker more injury in November, ten times over, than any advantage to be gained by carrying the State in August can possibly make good.

use of these documents it is hoped to in-

timidate large numbers of white anti-

Toombs and Stephens. ROBERT TOOMBS WON'T GO Dr. GREELEY at all, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS seems

disposed to sympathize with Toombs. Toombs and Stephens are chronic bolters. Both came into public life as Whigs. For many years they were bold, bitter Whigs, and so unscrupulous as to be always getting their party into difficulty. Soon after the Whigs elected Gen. TAYLOR President. Toombs and Stephens bolted and

declared war against him. After playing fast and loose for a while, FOOMBS and STEPHENS pretended to become Democrats. With their usual arrogance they forced themselves into the front rank of the party. Toomis in the Senate and STEPHENS in the House spurned the considerate counsel of Democrats like Marcy, Cass, and Douglas, and drove the Southern Democracy toward the chasm of secession. Both of them bolted Douglas in 1860; and as soon as Lincoln was elected Toombs plunged headlong into the gulf of disunion, but STEPHENS stood lingering. shivering on the brink and feared to aunchaway. Indeed, he made so strong a chagainst secession in December, 1869. hat Mr. Lincoln thought of offering him seat in his Cabinet.

But Stephens's bolting proclivities overame his better judgment, and he soo followed the example of the more reckless Foomus; and when the Davis Government President and Toombs Secretary of State His chronic tendency to fly the track caried Toomas out of the Cabinet after a year or so. The North next heard of Toombs as a sort of one-horse Brigadier-General. ederate Commissary Department about the seizure of his corn for the army; in short, he was on a bolt. STEPHENS, though ceeping up a low growl, held on till the Hampton Roads Conference, when he went ack to Richmond, packed his trunk, retired to Georgia, and waited for the Conederacy to explode. Hanging conspicuous traiters not being

he order of the day, Toombs and STE-Phens crawled out from under the débris of the rebellion, and assumed to dictate a olicy to the Democratic party. Giving them the helm in 1868, they ran the party straight on the rocks. Learning wisdon by sad experience, the Democracy soon afterward turned a deaf ear to the teachings of Toombs and Stephens, and took up the line of the new departure which as finally brought them to Dr. GREELEY.

There being a fair chance for success, of ourse it is high time for Toomas and Ste-Phens to bolt. Each does it in his own haracteristic way. Toombs, drawing inpiration from his Old Rye, snaps his fingers jauntily in the face of GREELEY and GRANT, and tells them both to go to the devil. Stephens bones down to his metaphysics, tries to prove that the Constitu ion as amended is unconstitutional, and eems to be getting up a little Georgia

party of his own. Nothing will come of all this. The Democracy have entered into a new epoch. Politicians of the type of Toombs and Ste-PHESS belong to the old red sandstone era. No one of the many parties to which these two erratic men have belonged could ever feel sure that it was pursuing a direct ourse until it became certain that Toomes and Stephens had bolted the track. This ascertained, it might safely assume that the party was right and ought to go straight ahead. And so it is now.

Robeson and the Secor Fraud.

From Senator Schurz's Speech at St. Louis, Certain charges were made against the Secretary of the Navy. An investigation is ordered. It is clearly proven that he paid out a large sum of money in direct violation of the express language of a statute. But what is the report of the committee? He may have reasonably thought the claimant equitably entitled to the money and construed the law for himself accordingly! Nobody to blame, and the Administration is virtuous.

What Will the Jews Do?

Voters of the Jewish faith can hardly be expected to manifest much enthusiasm for a Presidential ticket composed of two names both of which are associated in their minds with open and gratuitous insults to

GRANT's celebrated order excluding all Jews except soldiers from his lines is universally known; while the following passage from a speech of Senator Wilson which will be found in the Globe of Feb 21, 1s61, is now circulating in the Jewish

colonized among persons of their own color | to overthrow the Government of his adopted ! men.

country, which gives equality of rights even to that race that stoned prophets and crucified the Redeemer of the world."

It is urged in excuse for Wilson's Know-Nothing record that he did not believe in the doctrines of that party, but advocated them in order to get elected to the United States Senate. It might be said with equal truth that he would never have gone out of his way to attack the whole Jewish race if it had occurred to him that he might some time need their votes to help elect him Vice-President.

The Facts of the Case. The Hon. THOMAS MURPHY publishes the

. 3 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, July 22, 1872.

"Mon. Milo Goodrich, Drysten, N. Y.
"Sin: In a report of a speech recently made by you at tituen I read that, speaking of the President of the Inted States, you said. "He now revers in Long Franch, in a cottage given nim by Thomas Momenty."
"Now, sir, this off-repeated statement is wholly false. "Now, sir, this off-repeated statement is wholly false." noney.

"Assuming you to be a gentleman, you will retract this statement as publicly as you ultored it.

"Respectfully yours, THOMAS MURPHY."

As a matter of mere verbal statement Mr MURPHY is correct. Gen. GRANT drew his own check for the money (\$35,000) and paid it to Mr. HOWARD POTTER for the cottage at Long Branch. The real facts in the case we understand to be as follows:
A fund of \$35,000 was raised and presented to

be filled up as occasion requires. By the Gen. GRANT by seven gentlemen, each giving \$5,000. This money was deposited in bank to Gen. GRANT's credit, and against this deposit he drew the check which he gave to Mr. POTTER. (M course, as Mr. MURPHY states that he did not contribute toward the purchase of this cottage, he was got aware of the use to which this fund was to be applied. All he knew for certain was that he was making a present of \$5,000 to

The latest rumors from Geneva are to he effect that the tribunal of arbitration had dismissed the claims for depredations committed by the Boston, the Sallie, the Jeff. Davis. the Joy, and the Music, all claims of minor im portance, while admitting those against the Talahassee, Chickamauga, Sumter, Nashville, and Retribution, in spite of the English demurrer. It is also rumored that the arbitrators have awarded the sum of \$2,600,000 for depredations ommitted by the Florida.

The remarkable and extraordinary inrease in the expenditures of the Government n account of Indian affairs since the present Administration has come into power tracted general attention, though but few peo ple have any idea of the enormous spoils that fall into the hands of those favorites of the GRANT family who have the handling of the appropriations made ostensibly for the benefit of the red men. A Montana paper gives some information on this subject which is highly interesting. An advertisement for bids for supplies to be furnished for the use of various tribes in Montana calls for 202,000 pounds of bacon, 106,200 pounds of Rio coffee, 285,000 pounds of family soap, and 315,000 pounds of salt, together with ery large quantities of beef, flour, and sugar. Now the three last named articles may be of some use to the Indians, if they ever get them ; but bacon and salt they never eat, while soap is the last article in the world that they could be induced to put to its legitimate use. All these articles, however, are useful for barter, and the post traders who have the exclusive privilege of dealing with the Indians are always ready to re-ceive them in exchange for articles better suited to their tastes. Thus for a few hundred dollars' worth of beads and worthless trinkets, those in the ring are enabled to get \$100,000 worth of staples which will command a ready sale at all times to the white settlers, at the same time rom the East. This is only one of many ways which the money appropriated for Indians finds its way into the pockets of those connected with the various Indian rings. There is no ranch of our public affairs in which such chormous frauds are perpetrated as in dealings with the Indians, and never have these frauds been conducted on a more colossal scale than now. Secretary DELANO'S pleasant relations with the most prominent members of the leadng Indian rings are well understood, and may n a measure

prosperity at this time. trial of Capt. HEDDEN for grossly in peaceful citizen in the performance of his dut They will then understand why it is that murders, burglaries, and highway robberles are o nightly occurrence. The truth of the matter scens to be that the Police Department is run to a limited extent in the interests of thieves and robbers. Honest aptains and honest officers-and there are many of them—are compelled to obey the man-dates of men who are influenced by the thieving friends of disreputable politicians. Is there wan in this city conversant with the Police Depart ment who does not know that this is true?

All experienced politicians understand hat Sheriff O'BRIEN is to be the GRANT candidate for Mayor of New York.

Throughout the South the partisans of GRANT are using their utmost efforts to provoke reaches of the peace in order to afford a pretext for sending United States troops to over-awe the people. Ignorant negroes, who if left to themselves would conduct themselves peace ably, are incited to insult and attack their white neighbors in the hope that retaliation will follow and an excuse be furnished for complaints of persecutions against the blacks. A correspondent living in Petersburg, Va., who was has lived in Virginia for a long time, sends us a description of the condition of affairs in that city, where the colored men have a majority of the votes, and where carpet-bag domination is supreme. The Mayor of the city is from Phila delphia, the Postmaster is from Maine, and a gentleman from Vermont represents the Congressional District in Washington. A few nights ago a GRANT and WILSON torchlight procession mainly composed of negroes, paraded the streets, and signalized the occasion by indis criminate assaults upon the whites who lived on the route of their procession. Ladies and children were among those who were assailed by this mob, and family groups sitting quietly o the porches of their own houses were selected as targets for stones and other missiles. A large number of houses were thus stoned and several persons more or less injured by the rictous supporters of the Administration. No one in Petersburg believes that such outrage would be perpetrated by the colored men if they were not incited thereto by the villainous car pet-bag leaders under whose teachings they act and vote. It is understood that anti-negro riot would furnish capital for GRANT, and from many different quarters we hear of acts evidently intended to provoke them.

The Fifteenth Ward ought to have a good Alderman. JOHN CREIGHTON would make an excellent one. He is honest, energetic, and splendid fisherman. He has caught cart loads of fish, and has a host of friends; but he is no politician, and is not looking for office. If the people want him, they will have to go after him. DOUGLAS TAYLOR and ALGERSON S. SULLIVAN would do well to nominate Mr. CREIGHTON, and the people would do well to elect him, whether TAYLOR and SULLIVAN nominate him or not.

The great lock-out in the building tradwhich occurred in London a short time ago ha terminated by a compromise between the maste builders and the workmen, which is substan tially a triumph for the nine-hour movement The master masons have made an arrangemen by which hereafter nine hours are to constitute a day's work; but the reckoning is to be madby taking the average of the whole year, givin less than nine hours in winter and enough mor than nine hours in summer to equalize the tim The carpenters agreed to abide by a code of working rules to be settled by a board composed of an equal number of employers and work-

WONDROUS CAMP MEETING.

UNEXAMPLED RELIGIOUS FERVOR NEAR DOVER, N. J.

Day Among the Shouting Tethodists of New Jersey-Unearthly Shouts and Fearful Contortions-Worship which Puzzles and Astonishes Every Spectator. tence of The Sun.

Dover, N. J., July 22,-"Throw away that cigar, sir; the Lord is displeased with the use of tobacco, and His children ain't going to let anybody smoke on these camp grounds," said a muscular Christian to a stranger as he stepped within the circle of tents. "No unclean thing shall come into the presence of the Lord. Throw it away! Did you hear me?"

The man was a giant. His fists were like two cocoa nuts. His arms resembled the branches of a hickory tree. He carried a formidable erab-tree cudgel, and emphasized his language with several swings of the weapon toward the stranger. The latter extinguished the weed and tucked it away in his vest pocket. "Throw i away. It cannot come into the presence of the Lord. Throw it away, I say," repeated the giant. "It shall not defile the most holy place of the Most High. Throw it away." The stranger flung the forbidden tobacco leaf to the ger flung the forbidden tobacco leaf to the ground. The glant laid his huge right hand on the Havana, and raising to his full height he threw it far away into the bushes without the boundaries of the camp. "Amen. The Lord's will be done." muttered he, resuming his guardlanship of the entrance. "Amen." repeated half a dozen sedate individuals standing near, and quickly one of them dropped on his knees in prayer to thank the Lord for His "mirraulous intervention in expunging the unclean thing."

The foregoing incident is but one of a score of

The foregoing incident is but one of a score of similar experiences which might be related, illustrative of the eccentricities of that peculiar religious people known as the "Free Methodists." Their platform of religious principles is the broadest possible. Their religious fervor is unparalleled, and their curious notions respecting dress, food, and behavior certainly entitle them to their appellation of "God's Peculiar People."

them to their appellation of "God's Peculiar Psople."
The Susquehanna Conference of the Free Methodis, Church of America is holding its annual camp maging two and a half miles from the village of Dover, in New Jersey.
The Conference includes the State of New Jersey and portions of a her States. The denomination have their camp may Dover because of their strength in that neightary hood. For several years the movement has grown, rapidly, the numbers of the newly organized congress, with which they differ respecting dress, manner of conducting religious services, and a thousand and one other minor points which make up the budget of peculiarities that the new Methodist people call reform.

THE CAMP.

THE CAMP. THE CAMP.

A ride of one hour and a half on the Morris and Essex road takes the traveller to Dover, whence by stages the camp is reached. The chosen spot is in a beautiful grove on the mountainside, near the verge of the Morris and Sussex turnpike road, and equi-distant from Dover and Rockaway. It was evidently the intention of these religious enthusiasts to get as far from the influences of the world as possible.

"We are two and a half miles from any whiskey shops, and the further away we get from them, the nearer the Lord will come to us," said one of the members.

The camp is prettily situated. The tents are

one of the members.

The camp is prettilv situated. The tents are pitched in circular form on a gradual slope. The preaching stand is a rough affair, with apartments in the rear for the accommodation of visiting clergymen. In front are ride seats capable of accommodating nearly a thousand performs.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

As the reporter entered the camp, lights suspended from trees were brightly burning. The people were helding prayer meetings in the various praver tents. In one of these were heard powerful shouts, groanings, shricks, and agonizing. Getting nearer, a view of the scene disclosed men and women lying thickly together on the ground. Many of them were stiff and helpless. Their features were set as in death. Their hands clutched firmly whatever was within grasping reach. Those who showed any signs of life were giving forth agonizing shouts and groans. The reporter remembered that these persons were also called shouting Methodists. He learned that nowhere in the country are they as loud as near d each other, kissed each other amed their emotional devotions. who had got into a quarrel with the Confederate, Commission Department about the people read the report of the Women Frightened From the CAMP GROUND.
The scene was most remarkable. Wordly was ore an open spot is reserved. The sinners are 1 go forward and be prayed for, and as many the disciples as can crowd around and pray r the candidate. A dozen clergymen in the tile pulpit shout and stamp and lean over the tilng, and jump high above the platform. The sciples rend the air with their groanings and neutations. The women scream and shriek, debrandish their arms in the deep agitation repentance until utterly exhausted they op to the earth. The poor sinner becomes thoroughly alarmed, and, believing his d near, is heard to express a desire to be ted. This gives the disciples encouragement, d the shouting is renewed with increased type.

fervor.

The reporter saw a boy, a mere child of six or eight years, endeavoring to get out of the mass of frenzied humanity. The tears were streaming down his cheeks, and terror was depicted on every feature. "Let me go," said he; "oh, I am afraid: I am so afraid!" But a stalwart Christian seized him, and carried him to the centre of the throng. He made a second attempt to get away, with the same result. He sank to the ground, and was lost to view.

AN OLD FALMER'S OPINION. "Now, see here, stranger," said a bluff id farmer to the reporter, "if you and I and a dozen or a hundred of our neighbors were o get off by ourselves and make that noise for in, they'd send the police for as in a jiffy, and Il away to the mad house and lock us

p, wouldn't they?
"Yes," said the reporter.
"Well, I can begin to see why they burned olks at the stake in early dave for being Christans. What better'n crazy is that woman?"
as jumping as high into the air as two hundred pounds of flesh would allow. "And if we dig at 'em they call us scoffers," he said, turning away.

laugh at em they call us scoffers, he said, turning away.

A description of the scene is impossible. Imagine two hundred men and women, crowded closely, shouting and shrieking with all their power, jumping up and down, on each other and over each other twisting face, feature, limbs, and hodies in every conceivable shape, and you have a grand season of prayer among the Free Methodists.

And still it is impossible not to see that these persons are most sincere in purpose. They carry their religion everywhere with them. Prayer is a uniquely on their lies, and seems never to be forgotten. A man will start from camp for a pail of water. Suddenly he drops to his knees, and ongages in prayer, often with a zeal that necessitates a return to the spring fora fresh supply. Another may be cutting firewood. Seemingly unconsconscious of worldiness the axe falls, and he prays. Off in the bushes, half a mile from camp, one may suddenly find a man or woman earnestly calling upon God. They approach strangers without fear, and reason with them with an ardor which would shame a city pastor. Their whole heart is in the work, and their work is conscience lowly done.

THE ZEAL AND DRESS OF THE WOMEN.

THE ZEAL AND DRESS OF THE WOMEN. THE ZEAL AND DRESS OF THE WOMEN.

Fig. attire of these people resembles that of e Quadars. The women are without hoops, racis, or ornaments, and invariably dressed in ecolor, that a grab. An old-fashioned poke must is perched on their head. They are erywhere to be found, and always talking out religion. During a stay of thirty-six hours the camp the reporter thinks each female ectionately asked after the condition of his ul at lea t a dozen times. If the reporter anifested impatience, they fell at his feet and ayed for the "scoffer." If he made assatisfacty reports at on the condition of the inner man, ey called together the whole camp and began jubilee, with the young man as the central are, the target at which their petitions were includ.

THE SUNDAY SERVICES. The Sunday preaching services were largely itended by every rough in the weighborhood. It here were not seriously disturbed. There was a ripide of merriment when after the assertion of a preacher that ha "used to be the wickedest man in New York," a built boy in the car sangout, "Your name ain't John Allen. It?" and once again as two of the minister setting warmed to the work began jumplay upon the disturbed to the work began jumplay upon the second terms of the second te

Eccentricity characterizes their preaching as well as practicit, as for in tence, old Patter Teny gravely amounced binned as a second edition of the Angel Gabriel, and thereafter went entirely by that name, a comomen which he faithfull carned within five minutes after making.

were handled without gloves by these fearless evangelists. One clergyman openly accused every nine women out of ten of murdering their unborn infants. He thanked God that the Catholic priest taught that such a crime was murder, and reproached the Protestant elergy for being afraid so to preach. In the same plain and open manner he discussed the social evil.

The audience expressed approbation with Amens which made the old woods ring. Argumentative preaching elicited no response and was hardly attempted. The words which most affected the listeners, cars seemed to be the simplest of Bible truths. Father Terry, the modern Gabriel, roused the whole multitude to a tumult of religious fervor by shouting for ten minutes, the words "God is here!" To produce emotional effect seems to have been the only object in view.

THE PRANKS OF THE SCOFFERS. THE PRANKS OF THE SCOFFERS.

Of course there was the usual crowd of roughs, who ran opposition prayer meetings outside the camp, and who adroitly cut the tent cords and let the structure down on a praying band within, who set the woods on fire, and raced horses to and from the grounds. Some wretch likewise attempted to cut off the water supply by putting a dead cut into the spring, but the brethren baled him out, and another saint with a cudged was detailed to guard the waters. The camp meeting breaks up on Thursday.

COL. SPENCER'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

Rife Practice with Springfield Guns at

Eighty Yards - Dispiriting Influence of Col. Spencer's Absence. Yesterday Companies B and C of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., enjoyed their annual festival and shooting match in Held's Hamilton Park. At 9 o'clock the two companies, numbering about a hundred and twenty members, under the command of Lieut.-Col. V. Kraeger, who officiated in the absence of Col. pencer, formed in line in Hester street, and, preceded by a band, marched to the Bowery via Canal street, thence via Broome to Delancey and Houston streets, and returning to the Bow ery proceeded to Eighth street, where they took Third avenue cars for Hamilton Park, where lunch was prepared. Company B was commanded by Capt. Henry Kloeber and Company

manded by Capt. Henry Kloeber and Company C by Capt. Louis Ploeger.

Immediately after lunch the shooting began. The two companies shot separately, and for an entirely distinct set of prizes. The targets used by Company B were twenty inches in diameter, and those by Company C twenty-two inches. The bull's eye diameter in both cases was three inches, and the distance eighty yards. The shooting by both companies was very poor. Company C's being if possible rather worse than that of the other. This was attributed in part to the defective Springfield muskets with which the gallant Fifth is armed, and in part to the dispiriting influence of the absence of Col. C. S. Spencer in full uniform, the men complaining that it was utterly impossible to shoot correctly without him.

Company C opened the ball. There were forty

without him.

Company C opened the ball. There were forty members, 2nd twenty-four prizes, principally in cash, were awarded, every one getting a prize who touched the target at all. Capt. Louis Ploeger took the first Prize, Private F. Hon the second, and Private Charles Boelkow the third. Among the minor prizes was a incy cake lavishly decorated with gilt and sugar, 2 merschaum pipe, and a case of razors. The jarges were Lieut.-Col. P. Kraeger, ex-Capt. Krumwid and Mr. Charles Geller.

In B Company the prizes were taken as follows: Corporal F. Yennel, first; ex-Sergeant Worlae, second; Private E. Hogg, third. There were twenty other minor prizes, principally cash. Capt. Henry Kloeber, who was never esteemed a remarkably good shot by his company, astonished every one by hitting the bull's eye accurately in the centre on his first attempt. Many, jealous of his success, attributed this brilliant achievement to mere accident, and the gallant captain, unfortunately, gave some show of justification to their remarks by missing the target altogether in his two remaining shots. B Company, desirous of dealing out perfect justice, and no less than eighteen judges.

The prizes awarded by both companies were the gifts of members, ex-members, and friends of the regiment. In the evening the pavillon was brilliantly illuminated, and dancing was kept up until a late hour. Several guests enjoyed themselves exceedingly. The entire festival was conducted in a manner so circumspect that Col. Spencer, in full uniform, had he been there, must have looked on with pride and approval.

proval.

The Case of Judge Burnard-Is he to be Convicted without Regard to Law or Evidence?

The impenehment of Judge Barnard and professionally." "What are the influences pressing this trial?" "The Bar Association of New York, with some side support of an unsteady character from the Committee of Seventy and such agreeable old gentlemen as Samuel J. Tilden." "Are the managers men of ability?" "Two or three of them. Alvord is a very able man, with long experience, resolution and force. Veder and Husted of Peekskill are also men of above the average capacity of the State legislators. The rest won't do much." "What is the character of the Court of Impeachment generally considered?" "The Judges of the Court of Appeals are inflexible, pure men, holding over for long aracter of the Court of Impeachment generall-nsidered?" "The Judges of the Court of Appeal e inflexible, pure men, holding over for lone rms, well paid, independent of politicians, and the fine qualities of mind. Names like Sanfort Church, Judge Allen of Oswego, and Judge rover, are good enough for any bench and the lal of the highest causes. It happens that the ajority of these are Democrats, but nobody in charge any of these men with carrying politics into a court of justice. The Secate also is able Senate, one of the best we have had for ars." "Are there no social considerations is ties into a court of justice. The Secate also is an able Senate, one of the best we have had for years." "Are there no social considerations in Barnard's favor?" "Many, He seems unconscious of these. If anything in the world could be made to operate to his advantage it would be the universal respect felt for his brother, Joe Barnard, who is also a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in the idea of many lawyers the best man on that bench." "How do they differ in character and conduct?" "Joe Barnard knows no friend where he stands for the law. George Barnard knows no law where he stands for a friend. George is a fancy man. Joseph Barnard is as carcless about dress as Mr. Alvord here." "Will the death of McCunn so speedily after his removal affect anybody's sympathetic superstitions in respect to Barnard?" "How can that be the case? McCunn demanded his trial before the Senate, and it was accorded. He fell into the trap he set for himself, and every vote was cast against him. His death was not the result of chagrin, as everybody knows who was present at Albany during the trial, but of prolonged excitement. Judge Barnard asks no sympathy of that kind." "Is it not in Barnard's favor to have granted an injunction—the greatest and most comprehensive of all—against the city government of New York?" "That was one of bis cool, bold, unexpected acts; but public opinion was already up like a flood. I think it has no place as a plea in this impeach. unexpected advun like public opinion was already up like a flood, think it has no place as a plea in this impeac

Mr. Jours Winchester Still Lives.

SIR: In THE DAILY SUN of the 4th inst. find the following paragraph in the correspondence from Boston, dated 3d inst.:

The statement that the "Mrs. Winchester

mong the list of "notables" is the "widow of Mr. Greeley's old partner in the publication of the New Yorker" is an error which needs corece. the ACM FORCE. Is an error which needs correc-tion and rebuke, as it impries that said old part-ner has "shuffled off this mortal coil." I have no desire to harm the body, or put a straw in the way of her social ambition, but she is certainly need the "whoow" of your old triend. MONITOR, Cal., July 15. J. WINCHESTER.

The Kuife in Bronklyn-Two Brothers Stabbed by a Political Ruffian. Early yesterday morning Patrick Casey and a name Casey would not give to the police, ends

which is so potent in Brooklyn. He has the control of violence and blooklyn.

DR. HORACE'S ACCEPTANCE

HIS LETTER TO THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Official Notification of Mr. Greeley's Nomi-

Official Notification of Mr. Greeley's Nomination at Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 10, 1872.

Dear Sir: It is our pleasure, in compliance with the instructions of the Democratic National Convention assembled in this city, to inform you that you have been unanimously nominated its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The Convention, consisting of 732 delegates, representing every State and Territory in the Union, adopted, without amendments, the defination of principles affirmed by the Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnall, and strengthened by the endorsement contained in your letter of acceptance.

The action of this great body of delegates proves that they are, with singular unanimity, determined to enter under your leadership upon the patriotic duty of restoring to the administration of the Government purity and integrity, and that independence to its departments which regards the Constitution as alike the source and

and that independence to its departments which regards the Constitution as alike the source and the limit of Federal power.

Laying aside the differences of the past, abandoning all purpose of mere partisan advantage, asking for no pledge other than that of fidelity to the principles to which they have given their deliberate and resolute adherence, and which they believe will command the approval of a large majority of the American people, they tender you their nomination, confident that peace and good government will be inaugurated and maintained under your administration.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. R. Boolarritz,

Chairman of Convention.

Chairman of Convention.

WILLIAM LEF. Mina.

k. E. O. SYKES, Miss.

HENRY BROKMYER, MO. J. G. DOWNEY, Cal.
A. E. BURR, Conn.
B. L. MARTIN, Del.
L. W. JONES, Florida.
W. A. HAWRINS, Georgia,
M. M. Hay, Indians.
J. D. Thompson, Iows.
J. D. Thompson, Iows.
J. D. MOMPINI, Kansas.
J. D. MARTIN, Kansas.
J. S. WERGER, R. I.
JAN. C. MADIGAN, Maine.
JAN. C. MADIGAN, Maine.
JOHN LEE CARROLL, Md.
J. G. ALBOUTT, MASS.
GEO. H BRUCE, Michigan.
C. P. CLEVER, New Mexico.
To the Hon. Horace GREELEY, New York.

MR. GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1872. GENTLEMEN: Upon mature deliberation it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst. some further and fuller response than

the hasty, unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 12th.

That your Convention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years, is essentially noteworthy That many of you originally preferred that the Liberal Republicans should present another car didate for President, and would more readily have united with us in the support of Adams Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact : at I had aiready been nominated at Cincinnat and that a concentration of forces upon an new ticket and been proved impracticable. Gratifled as I am at your concurrence in the Cin cinnati nominations, Certain as I am that you would not have thus con "urred had you not deemed me upright and capabic, I and nothing

in the circumstance calculated to inflame

But that your Convention saw fit, in adopting

the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnat

vanity or nourish self-conceit.

platform, is to me a source of the profoundes satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, rea or supposed. It might have accepted the candi-dates of the Liberal Republicans upon grounds entirely its own, or it might have presented them (as the first Whig National Convention did Harrison and Tyler) without adopting any platform whatever. That it chose to plant itself d liberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles which are at once incontestably Republican and emphatically Democratic, gives trustworthy as arance that a new and more auspicious era Some of the best years and best efforts of n life were devoted to a struggle against chart lavery-a struggle none the less earnest or a duous because respect for constitutional obliga-tions constrained me to act for the most on the defensive—in resistance to the diffusion rathe than in direct efforts for the extinction of huma bondage. Throughout most of those years, my should live to see my country peopled by free men alone. The affirmance by your Convention proof that not merely is slavery abolished bu that its spirit is extinct-that, despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few, there mains among us no party and no formidal interest which regrets the overthrow or desithe reëstablishment of human bondage, whether in letter or in spirit. I am thereby justified my hope and trust that the first century American Independence will not close before the grand elemental truths on which its right fulness was based by Jefferson and the Cont nental Congress of '76 will no longer be regarded as "glittering generalities," but will have be-come the universally accepted and honored

foundations of our political fabric.

I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of blacks, I now insist on the full enfran hisement of all my white countrymen. Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few elderly gentlemen, to who eligibility to office can be of little consequence scribed but the millions who are denied if right to be ruled and represented by the men their unfettered choice. Proscription west ab surd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born, in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capacity nd moral worth. But, while they do man things well, and some admirably, there is one thing which I am sure they cannot wisely o safely undertake, and that is the selection States remote from and unlike their own, of the persons by whom those States shall be repre sented in Congress. If they could do this to good purpose, then republican institutions were ingt, and aristocracy the only true politica

Yet, what have we recently witnessed? Zebi Ion B. Vance, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the present Legislature of North olina-a majority backed by the majority of people who voted at its election-refu seat in the Federal Senate to which he was airly chosen, and the Legislature thus con ained to chose another in his stead or leav state unrepresented for years. The votes ew England thus deprived North Carolina on he Senator of her choice, and compelled her to ate contest, was, like Vance, a rebel, and a figh ng rebel, but who had not served in Congres efore the war as Vance had, though the latter remained falthful to the Unit test against the disfranchisement of a State - presumptively, of a number of States on grounds so narrow and technical as this. The act that the same Senace which refused Vana is seat proceeded to remove his disability for that seat had been filled by another on erves to place in stronger light the indignity orth Carolina and the arbitrary, capricleus anny which dictated it. I thank you gentlenen, that my name is to be conspicuously ass

seures me that removement is not henceforth and for one thing and Republic colon for a ther, but that those terms are to mean in paanely, Equal Rights, regardless of creed, or one, or color. I hall this as a pennine new clime, or color. I hall this as a genuine new departure from outworn feuds and meaningless

contentions in the direction of progress and reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the great Liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated is to be determined not by words, but by deeds, With me if I steadily advance, over me if I falter, its grand array moves on to achieve for our country her glorious, beneficent destiny.

I remain, gentlemen, yours,
To the Hon. James R. Doolltrig, Chairman of the
Convention, and Messrs, F. W. Syrks, John C.
Maccane, and others, Committee.

Grant's Office-Brokerage Business.

A modest and unsuspecting citizen residing in one of the northern towns of this county, not being much versed in political trickery, but having some ambition for a political office, set out to get local influence mot being related to the great American Gift-taker) upon which to base his claims for an appointment on a beard of commissioners to be appointed by President

out to get local influence mot being related to the great American Gift-taker) upon which to base his claims for an appointment on a board of commissioners to be appointed by President Grant.

As these letters and recommendations (cheap articles in politics) were obtained without expense, he concluded to be at the expense of presenting them and his claims in person to the head of the nation, and consequently started for Washington. After passing the military mards at the White House, including the head-centra of the guard, Grant's brother-in-law, General Dent, the office-seeker got a sight at Ulyses the great, and presented his claims.

Being relieved of his recommendations, with a good day and a promise from Ulysses that the application would receive due consideration, the applicant retired to the adjoining room where a short interview was had with Gen. Dent. Grant's brother-in-law, and although this Cayuga county Radical is somewhat of a financier, he did not seem to understand the rules of "addition, division, and silence," as practised by the present Administration in the dispensation of office. So he returned, but not without some assurances that," his chances were good."

Shortly after his return home he received a letter from Washington, which did not contain the commission, but, on reading its contents he became satisfied that it was a preliminary thereto. It was a summons or request to meet the writer of the letter, Dent, at the Astor House in the city of New York, on a certain day and hour, in reference to that desired and expected appointment, and, as he found on repairing to the appointment began to see what was wanted, and the figures were named. He immediately went to the Shoe and Leather Bank, in the city of New York, and drew the sum of \$3,000 in currency, and took the same to the Astor House and him from Dent the applicant for the appointment began to see what was wanted and him from Dent the applicant for the appointment had been given to another.

We understand the gentleman gulled supports G

We understand the gentleman gulled supports Grant, with the hope that he will get his money back.

How the Grantites Abuse Mr. A. T. Stewart. From the Disreputable Times, July 28.
Will you please inform the readers of the
Times If it is the truth that Mr. A. T. Stewart has contributed \$50,000 for Mr. Greeky's support? The Union League Club, New York, Friday, July 19,

We know nothing about this. We do know, who wever, that Mr. A. T. Stewart is very much disgusted because he could not get Henry Hilton appointed Collector of New York. And we also know that Mr. A.T. Stewart threw all the weight of his influence last year into the scale with the Tammany theeves, for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars a year in his assessments, It would, therefore, not be at all surprising to find Mr. Stewart once more on the side of Tammany, and supporting Mr. Greeley.

The Naval Fight Off Long Branch.

AIR-Landlady of France. It often has been told That the officeholders bold and beat the Permocrats so neat and handy O!

But they Never found their match
Till the Liber 2.2 dif them eateh.

he Liberal boys for fighing are 1. dandy O! O Grant, the Captain brave, Down by the ocean wave, nighty fine known as Long Branch O! Had the fattest kind of crew, Of Rings, both old and new,

rses, dogs, and brandy and a free ranch O! When the Liberals hove in view, "Oh," said Grant to his erew, the ship for action and be handy O! To the weather gage, Tom, get her," And to make his crowd fight better,

em offices, fat Jobs, and good brandy Ot "Now." this boasting Captain cries, "Now." this boasting Captain cries.
"Nake this Liberal ship your prize,
"ou can in thirty minutes, so neat and handy O'
Twenty-five's enough I'm sure,
But if you'll do it in a score,
Il treat you to a double dram of brandy O!"

The Treasury plumbs flew hot, But the Liberals answered not, eached a distance that was handy O!

" Boys, we'll try what we can do these bragging pensi dy O !" The first broadside we poured Brought Tom Murphy by the board used the royal ensign so handy O!

The second told so well Boutwell, Conkling, Morton fell, While Dana shouted loudly "That's the dandy O!" We then raked her fore and aft, That lubberly Grant craft.

Which made her quite disgusted with fighting Of Cattell hid under stamezed coal

At the bottom of the hold, to Caser, Kemble, and Butler went a kiting O! Grant cried he'd been ill advised, Robey cursed his tarry eyes— 't know the Liberals were so handy O!

so they fired a fee gun They were too cut up to run), While the Liberals struck up " lankee Doodle Dandy O."

To deliver up his sword, is he to part, it looked so handy O! He was forced to give it up, But saved houses, steeds, and pup. and to revive his drooping spirits took some brandy O! Then the drummers beat their drums.

While the pensioned crowd was booted from the tall grass O! And Robeson, Creswell, Leet, With every limber-back dead beat, Nore packed to Salt River on a Greeley pass O ELIZABETH, N. J., July 18, 1872.

Now let Senator Schurz do as President

Johnson Did.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The charge made last evening, by Senator Scharz, in his St. Louis speech, to the effect that he had been offered official patronage by President Grant or his friends, to vote against his conrictions of duty in regard to the annexation of San De-pingo, was laid before the President by Secretary Felningo, was laid before the President by Secretary Bel-map, on Gen. Grant's arrival here this morning. The freedent pronounces the whole statement as far as it ittempts to reflect upon him, as absolutely unfounced a fact. In no way was any one ever authorized to feeder to Mr. Schurz or any other Senator, the control or isseed any patronage for his approval of the San Da-ningo annexation policy or any other measure of this Administration. The President expresses his earned lesire that Mr. Schurz will at once publish the letter which he claims to have in relation to this provinced arother, it may lead to a full exposure of the dis-tenses motives and character of such person. This statement of Grant's is not believed in Washington, the people here remember that the solution do not clairly proved ten, Grant to be a har in the had more than the first province of the dis-on. The people here remember that the solute domi-

An Oplum Enter's Hallacination-A Shader maximst Gratz Brown Refated.
MERIDEN, Conn., July 23.—The Recorder of this evenine publishes a letter from Mayor Lewis of New Haven, emphatically desying that there was any feature.

Mr. Atwater is not for Grant. Sin: In your issue of the 20th last., 1 notice an article headed "Wants Connect at Recruits," which refers to the position taken by esses, Bond and Atwater in the pres cal canvass. As far as your corresponden the varing of office holders, "they are tra-was not only one of the Vice-Presidents mostling (which by the way was one opally of women and children, but if the speakers. But how as evidently in site are gard. Mr. At vice, who is not a tra-but on the conteasy is decidedly and his Adminis Fatien, and work will be a life so the means by the soul.